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First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1921

THE WEATHER

Increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably rain and warmer; east and southeast winds.
Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York

THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles

FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Nations Urge Harding to Expand Conference Into Broad Association of World Powers

Hirohito Is Made Regent Over Japan

Crown Prince Succeeds to Duties of Emperor, Who Announces That Illness Compels His Retirement

Change Won't Alter Armament Policy

New Ruler, 20 Years Old and Liberal, Only Late-Made Tour Abroad

TOKIO, Nov. 25. (By The Associated Press).—Crown Prince Hirohito has been designated Regent of Japan. An imperial rescript making the announcement was issued by Emperor Yoshihito yesterday afternoon. It read: "We are unable to attend in person to the affairs of state, on account of protracted illness, and accordingly appoint Crown Prince Hirohito Regent, with the approval of the Council of Princes, the imperial family and the Privy Council."

The document bears the imperial signature and that of the Crown Prince and is signed also by Baron Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household; Premier Takahashi and the Cabinet ministers.

Simultaneously a bulletin was issued stating that the Emperor's mental condition was such as to preclude his further attention to state duties, traceable to an affliction of his kidneys. It added that there was no serious development in his physical condition.

Speech and Nerves Troubled

According to Dr. Ikebe, chief physician to Emperor Yoshihito, his condition has changed little since last October. Restraint of speech and nervousness were the chief symptoms of the illness, he said.

The Emperor continues the eccentricities which have marked his condition, but Dr. Ikebe reports they are not so serious as they once were. He requires assistance only in mounting stairs. His appetite does not show signs of serious decline. While there is no prospect of prompt recovery, there is no reason to look for an aggravation of his condition in the near future.

The Emperor and Empress, it is expected, will pass the winter at Hayama, near Yokohama, and at Aoyama Palace in Tokyo in the spring.

Changes in the make-up of the imperial household, including the retirement of Prince Yamagata, from his position as chief of the Privy Council, are expected by the newspapers.

Will Not Affect Conference

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—When the Japanese delegation was withdrawn for a public discussion of conference topics to-day Prince Tokugawa, one of the delegates, appeared, holding in his hand a paper announcing the new regency.

"Gentlemen, I have come before you," said the prince, reading from the paper, "to announce that in consideration of the Emperor's illness, it is impossible to conduct in person the affairs of state, owing to his long-continued indisposition, his imperial highness the Crown Prince has to-day (November 25) been constituted regent in accordance with the provisions of the imperial constitution and the Imperial House Law.

"Gentlemen," continued the prince, "I am here to answer any questions in regard to the regency."

"Will the change in the government have any effect on Japan's attitude at the conference?" was asked.

"None in the least," the prince replied. "At any time that his majesty is unable to perform his duties, the government of the Empire will be conducted by the Crown Prince. He is not strong in his youth, he was so deeply affected by the death of his father ten years ago that his health declined. As a loyal subject I most sincerely hope his recovery will be speedy."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. (By The Associated Press).—The announcement from Tokyo of the regency of Hirohito was expected in Japanese circles here, as the festive tour of the Crown Prince to Europe generally was understood to have been the first step in the court arrangement to give Hirohito the control of the empire because of the continued illness of the Emperor. This move, which was quite extensive, was arranged in order that he are taking up.

Japan's Cabinet Votes For 70 P.C. Naval Ratio

Press Says Council Also Instructed Delegates to Demand Scrapping Pacific Bases

TOKIO, Nov. 25. (By The Associated Press).—The Cabinet Council held yesterday, according to the newspapers, resulted in a decision to instruct Japanese delegates to the Washington conference to do their utmost to maintain a 70 per cent ratio with regard to naval armament.

The "Asahi Shinbun" says it also decided by the ministers to instruct the delegates to press the question of dismantling Pacific fortifications, alleging that these fortifications cannot be considered apart from the question of naval reduction.

1,000 Cripples Storm Hospital Seeking Aid From Dr. Lorenz

Police Reserves Called as Lame in Wheel Chairs and on Crutches Overflow Street; 115 Examined and One Operated On; Expert May Stay Indefinitely

More than 1,000 cripples and their friends besieged the Hospital for Joint Diseases yesterday seeking to gain the attention of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, Austrian expert in orthopedic bloodless surgery, and it was intimated that if the interest in his work was maintained Dr. Lorenz might remain on this side of the Atlantic indefinitely. He said he was shocked at the amount of deformity in New York.

Police reserves were called out to cope with the crowd. Inside the hospital nurses and internes had to keep the waiting line in check as Dr. Lorenz moved from one cubicle to another. By 1 o'clock 115 had been examined and one operation performed. The remaining 80 per cent of the crowd was turned away. The clinics will continue each morning until all have had a chance to be examined. Many times during the morning Dr. Lorenz drew the enveloping sheet from a childish form and gazed at what he saw, accustomed as he is to this form of suffering.

"In all my career as a surgeon I never have seen such distress of this kind," said Dr. Lorenz, "and the character of the deformities was such as to make me feel that this was the worst case I have ever seen."

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Enright Sails To-day to Tour South America

Inspector Boettler Is Retired on \$2,450 Pension; Commissioner's Vacation Will Last for Month

Resignation Is Rumored

Name of 'Father John' Daly Persistently Mentioned as Official's Successor

Police Commissioner Enright sails to-day for a month's vacation, during which he will tour South America.

Coinciding with the announcement of the Commissioner's vacation came the information that one of his most trusted aids, Inspector William F. Boettler, had been retired from the department on a pension of \$2,450 a year.

For months before Mayor Hylan was re-elected it was rumored that, regardless of the outcome of the election, Enright was to retire or to be forced to retire as Police Commissioner. The first name mentioned as his successor was Frederick A. Wallis, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner, ex-Immigration Commissioner and the manager of Mayor Hylan's recent campaign. More recently and more persistently the name of "Father John" Daly, former Chief Inspector and now Deputy Commissioner, has been mentioned as Enright's successor.

It is an unwritten rule of the Police Department that an official who contemplates retirement and so advises the Commissioner is inevitably granted that period of vacation which would be his if he remained in the department another year.

At the "citizens' committee" dinner given to Enright on Tuesday night to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as a policeman, Mr. Enright hinted at a possible retirement from the Police Department when he said:

"It's a wonderful dream, and I'm afraid that shortly I will be awakened to find myself back in uniform."

Commissioner Enright has taken many vacations. Most of them have been week-ends at the seashore, but he has had several lay-offs of considerable length. His first was his honeymoon, his second was a trip to the Panama Canal Zone, where he met President Harding.

No less puzzling than the Commissioner's sudden announcement of vacation is the announcement that Inspector Boettler had decided to quit the department. Boettler has been a policeman twenty-six years. He was made a captain last November, 1918, and an inspector by Commissioner Bingham in 1919. In 1910 Commissioner Baker reduced him to a constable, but in 1916 he was reinstated by Commissioner Arthur Woods.

His career was uneventful until the scandal involving Inspector Dominick Hynes developed. He was assigned to an obscure Brooklyn district at the time and was suddenly elevated to the most important assignment in the Board of Inspectors by being sent to the Broadway district. "He remained there until recently."

At the time the Mayor committee was hitting its stride, Commissioner Enright suddenly announced the transfer of Boettler to Queens. The move startled Broadway and those at Headquarters. Boettler has been regarded as a real Enright favorite, as popular with the head of the department as Chief Inspector Lahey.

In the new Terrace Restaurant, Special dinner, \$6.00 per cover—Adv.

THE PLAZA—Sunday Dinner Musicals

At first the plan was to call upon the male members of the Police Reserves for a crossing duty, but it was found that a large proportion of them felt that they could not neglect their

business at this time unless the peace and order of the community was threatened. Consequently the order was issued to give the men a choice, and it was said that 2,200 of them have promised to report for duty.

They will wear blue uniforms, a blue overseas cap, a black Sam Browne belt, black leggings and black shoes. They will have full police authority and are authorized to direct traffic, serve summonses, make arrests, stop runaway autos and perform the duty of policemen.

If it is found that drivers fail to accord to them the same respect received by uniformed members of the force on similar duty, nightstick blows will be issued and the women will be instructed to use them to enforce their authority when necessary.

The women of the Police Reserves have been studying traffic regulations and are said to know as much about them as the patrolmen ordinarily assigned to duty at school crossings.

The women will take their places at school crossings at 8 a. m. and remain until 9:15 a. m. They will return to their posts at 12 noon and remain until after 1 p. m. They will be on duty again from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Chinese Ask All Legal and Postal Rights

Conference Members Express "Sympathy" for Republic's Desire to Regulate Own Affairs

Committee to Act On New Demands

Decides on Inquiry Into Conditions Claimed Of as an Initial Step

By Thomas Steep

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Momentous precedents were set by the conference committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions to-day looking toward the restoration of China's sovereignty. Two proposals presented by the Chinese delegates for the removal of foreign control which China considers an infringement of her administrative autonomy were received "with sympathy" by all the powers, including Japan.

Next to foreign control of her customs, Dr. Wang Chung Hui, chief justice of the Supreme Court of China, declared the most serious obstacle to China's recovery from bankruptcy and revolutionary chaos is the exercise by the powers of what is known as extraterritoriality by which foreign laws in given areas are substituted for Chinese laws. He asked that the system be abolished and that the Chinese judiciary be extended throughout the republic without hindrance.

The committee is expected to-morrow to vote to send a commission of jurists to China to investigate and report to the governments represented at the conference on the advisability of granting the request for complete abrogation of the treaty and the unconditional return of Shantung.

Dr. Wellington Koo, of the Chinese delegation to the conference, declared to-day he planned to bring the Shantung question and the "twenty-one demands" treaty before the Far Eastern committee at an early date. Dr. Koo said China would ask for complete abrogation of the treaty and the unconditional return of Shantung.

Postal Control Requested

Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, proposed at to-day's session that foreign postal control be abolished. He held not only that the invasion of foreign postal systems constituted a violation of China's territorial integrity, but that the existence of postoffices under foreign flags was based on any treaty or other legal rights. He said that Japan now maintains in China 124 postoffices, France 12, Great Britain twelve and the United States one.

Particular antipathy is felt by the Chinese against the Japanese system, which was charged, because Japanese merchants use the mails through the Manchuria and the treaty ports for the distribution of morphine, cocaine and opium designed to degenerate the Chinese inhabitants and to weaken their resistance to foreign control.

Both proposals were discussed at length before the Pacific and Far Eastern committee. When it was officially announced that they had been referred to a sub-committee for the purpose of working out practicable plans it was indicated that both of the Chinese demands, which are considered vital elements in the solution of China's problems, had been received sympathetically.

On the part of the United States, it was said, no objection would be offered to giving China the fullest measure of its kind within the self-determination principle.

Significance was attached to Japan's attitude. Masanao Horioka, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Japan would heartily support any plan which sought the elimination of foreign postoffices and extraterritoriality.

Japan, perhaps more than any other nation, sympathizes with China in this regard.

It is more than likely that the room was too crowded, but Mr. Briand said something about the more the better and that he was glad to receive his

Twenty Families Flee Early Morning Blaze

Policeman Discovers Fire in Henry Street Tenement; One Woman Injured

Fire was discovered in the basement of a five-story tenement house at 100 Henry Street at an early hour this morning and a passing patrolman, attached to the Oak Street station, turned in an alarm.

He returned to the house, which was slowly filling with smoke, and roused the tenants. Twenty families rushed to the street lightly clad. Mrs. Gertrude Kinehouse, twenty-six years old, who lived on the top floor of the building, made her way to the roof. In jumping from there to the roof of the adjoining building, which is lower by several feet, she received minor injuries.

Firemen, under Deputy Fire Chief Henry Helms succeeded in confining the blaze to the basement of the building. The damage has been estimated at \$1,000.

When you think of Writing, think of Whiting. Adv.

Briand Sails; Defends Pact With Turks

Asserts French Agreement With the Kemalists Was Prepared and Signed at London Conference

Declares Curzon's Attack Unjustified

Says Action Was to Bring Peace; Leaves U. S. With High Hopes in Parley

Aristide Briand, the French Premier, departed for France yesterday on the French liner Paris. His decision of Thursday night at the Lotos Club to make no reply to Lord Curzon's comment upon France's attitude weakened just before the Paris sail and he replied in defense of the separate agreement France had entered into with the Turkish nationalist government—the understanding in which France was charged by the British Foreign Minister as "having stolen a march" on her allies.

Until an hour or two before the Paris left port M. Briand persistently had put aside the issue, saying that he could not reply until he had before him an authentic and complete copy of Lord Curzon's utterances.

Denies It Is a Treaty

His resolve changed, however, and he surprised his interviewers by stating out at the last moment a statement concerning the rights of France in making her own agreements in Asia Minor. M. Briand said:

"First, it is not a treaty. It is an agreement between the Angoran government and us for the settlement of special questions concerning the frontier of Syria and Cilicia, the exchange of prisoners and the cessation of hostilities which, since the war, have cost France several thousand killed and which compelled us to keep in these distant regions an army of 70,000 men."

"It was an intolerable burden for which the parliament would no longer assume responsibility and I am surprised that we had decided to sign it in the very moment that we were asked to reduce our standing army—for an agreement which has as a result the prevention of new bloodshed and which permits us to reduce by half our army in the Orient."

"I am still more surprised that there should be any astonishment at this agreement. It was prepared and signed in London in the course of conference, on the initiative of England, the representatives of Angora had been asked to attend. We gave notice to our ally that we had decided to sign a special agreement about our private affairs. The Italians did the same. Unfortunately, these agreements were not at once ratified by the Angora assembly, but the text of them was communicated to all Allied governments, including England."

Says It Can Only Help Peace

"Later, with several modifications which did not fundamentally change it, this agreement was again examined and finally ratified by the great Turkish assembly. It can only aid in the establishment of a general peace of which all the conditions are reserved, and will soon, hope, form the object of a complete negotiation, which this time may result in an equitable and definite peace in the Orient."

"The British government is well aware that we had decided to sign a special agreement about our private affairs. The Italians did the same. Unfortunately, these agreements were not at once ratified by the Angora assembly, but the text of them was communicated to all Allied governments, including England."

M. Briand dismissed the Oriental affairs of France with the issuance of the statement. Discussion of it was confined to his written words, and the subject was disposed of as abruptly as a complete negotiation, which this time may result in an equitable and definite peace in the Orient."

The Premier was cheerful, his laughter and rapid flow of speech being apparently as endless as his optimism for the success of the Washington conference. In the suite de luxe crowded to the doors with visitors, he moved about with the delight of a schoolboy having his first big birthday party.

Some one remarked that the room was too crowded, but M. Briand said something about the more the better and that he was glad to receive his

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Lord Northcliffe's demand for a denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is criticized in some of the journals, but mainly on the ground that the alliance ought not to be sacrificed merely to please the United States, but because it stands in the way of the success of the conference. But even the reviews objecting to the Northcliffe method agree that the alliance should be got rid of.

"The Spectator" considers Japan's attitude disappointing, and says that the Japanese are brought to a change of mind there is grave fear that the conference will prove a fiasco. This newspaper declares plainly that unless Japan agrees to a naval sacrifice the

United States and Great Britain must deal with the Pacific question by themselves. "The Spectator" indorses Lord Northcliffe's suggestion that Singapore and Hong Kong should be placed under the disposition of the United States if needed.

"The Saturday Review" also says the Anglo-Japanese pact should not go because of American pressure, but because of the reasons for the pact. "The Weekly Nation," admitting that the success of the conference with regard to China depends on whether the Japanese government is ready to drop the Japanese alliance, agrees with "The Statesman."

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Prominent Delegates Propose Union Along Lines Outlined by Executive in Speeches in Campaign

Approval of Small Nations Is Sought

Reported That Germany May Be Invited to Later Gatherings of Parley

By Carter Field

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The first step, it was learned, will be that certain nations of the world, not represented at the conference, will be asked to approve the agreements reached at the present conference. The second will be to make meetings of the conference annual. Some of the nations not now represented probably will be asked to attend the present conference before it concludes. It was made known that Germany probably would be one of these.

May Bring Cut in Armies

While there is no such official basis for this as there is for all the foregoing statements, it is the belief of some of the delegates that the purpose of asking Germany is to get her to take some steps which will relieve the French apprehension with regard to future attacks, thus clearing the way to a real reduction in the French army. Such an agreement, if possible, might lead directly to the same sharp reduction in land forces which is practically agreed upon with regard to naval forces.

The Harding association of nations, as it might be termed to differentiate it in the popular mind from the Wilson League of Nations, probably will have no constitution. Certainly there will be nothing that would resemble Article X—no written promise to guarantee the territorial integrity of all the members.

Written Covenants Unlikely

President Harding is not so much interested in written covenants solemnly approved by the various governments. He thinks that nations are very much like individuals, and his view on that is that a man who would lie and break promises which he had made verbally would just as cheerfully perjure himself or break a solemn treaty as if he thought it was his interest to do so.

There is no element of surprise in the fact that President Harding desires an association of nations to grow out of this armament limitation conference. A dispatch from the writer in The Tribune of August 1 last said this clear and pointed out that it was working this out the President would carry out his campaign pledge. Mr. Harding's idea of an association of nations and the idea of calling the nations to meet in Washington with a view to shaping such an association were contained in his Washington dispatches a few days before the President was inaugurated. Mr. Harding having made his views known to some of his advisers at that time.

Favored by Other Powers

The really important development is that the other powers, through informal conversations by their representatives with President Harding, are anxious for a permanent association of nations to grow out of the present conference. Rare was taken at the White House to make clear that these suggestions had been made informally, and not officially, but the proposals having been enthusiastically accepted by Mr. Harding, the action at once becomes from a diplomatic as well as a practical standpoint, highly important.

President Harding is known to be extremely enthusiastic about the work of the conference so far. He is delighted with the accomplishments already attained. More than he had expected has been accomplished at the present moment, and he is optimistic that much more will be brought about.

The President has not evolved any very detailed and definite plan for his association of nations. His view now, as it was during the campaign, is that whether an international court could be established, though personally he has favored the idea and some of his closest advisers, notably former Senator Elihu Root, now

Conference Verdict on France To Silence Attacks, Says Briand

Carries Home From America a Vote of Confidence From Seven Nations, He Asserts, Ending "Stupid Accusations of Imperialism and Militarism"

By Stephane Lauzanne

Editor in Chief of "Le Matin"

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As we rushed through the Pennsylvania plains in our Pullman car the day before yesterday, I said to Premier Briand:

"You have just spent three weeks in this country. You have shared its life. You have felt its pulse. What picture has it left in your heart? What impressions are you taking back with you?"

"I am taking back with me," he replied, "the impression of a country that is tremendously young in thought and heart and action. I am taking back with me the impression of a country that is only for the young. Here every possibility is open to a human being, provided he has youth. He lands here, and his hands have scarcely grasped his tools before he has the feeling that he can make a fortune. Nothing is fixed; nothing is crystallized, as in our old Europe. All roads are open to every energy, and although millions of men are taking them, there is still room left for millions more. On those roads every one is striving, every one is working, every one is tense, and quite a considerable number succeed. When they have their factory, they leave the sidewalk on which they took their steps and eagerly turn their faces toward the shores of the Old World, especially toward France. It is there they go to spend what they have earned through their strength of will and energy. They go there to realize their dreams. They go there to become the France becomes their drawing room. They go there to taste of the joys of the intellect, to satisfy their taste in

Tentative Cut In Allied Debt Stirs Congress

Compromise on 50% Basis Is Said To Be Proposal, Conditioned on Success of Armament Conference

Financiers Urge Solution

Senate Expected to Demand Check on Power Granted Mellon in Refunding Bill

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Congressional Washington was decidedly stirred to-day by the published reports of one of the results of the gathering of nations at the arms conference may be an informal agreement for compromising the \$11,000,000,000 of war debts to the United States.

The rumor, which aroused private comment, particularly among members of the Finance committees of both houses, was that unofficial discussions among representatives of the debtor countries, just within earshot of the Administration, centered about a compromise calling for 50 per cent payments, provided the armaments conference is entirely successful. Premier Briand returned to France, according to report, with a semi-understanding that formal proposals along these lines will be the basis for the calling of another international conference.

The behind-the-scenes conferences, it was stated, are predicated upon the contention, concurred in by some American financiers, that there can be no permanent economic or business recovery until the world is stabilized financially through elimination of the tremendous debt burdens.

Additional interest was lent the report by the return to New York of Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly head of the National City Bank, who has been studying economic and financial conditions in Europe for the last five months. His announcement that he will offer a possible solution of the inter-Allied debt problem next week caused at least a bit of speculation in Capitol Hill.

The attention drawn to the two reports in Congressional circles assures at least that when the bill providing for a commission to arrange refunding of the war debts comes up in the Senate in the regular session beginning next month the discussion will come closer to clearing the question than did the debate in the House before that body passed the measure.

It is more than probable that the Senate will decide to restrict the blanket authority placed in the refunding commission by the House bill.

No Credit in Assurances

Premier Briand, in his eloquent statement of the reasons which impel France to maintain a large army, stressed the danger of allowing the country to fall into the hands of a chaotic Russia. Some of the French to-day were inclined to feel that the only purpose back of any plan to bring Germany to the conference would be to get Teutonic assurances of pacific intentions.

Such assurances, they say, would be utterly unimpressive. They say that one of the principal reasons for the maintenance of a powerful army by France is that only the threat of invasion will keep the Germans to the terms of the agreement they signed at Versailles.

The German government in its present form is none too secure, in the opinion of some of the French, and the instant the French army no longer existed there would come a revolution that might restore the Hohenzollern government in actuality, and the French, what about reparations?

If it should be the intention of the American government to seek ratification of any agreement in actuality, the conference through diplomatic channels, the French probably would have

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